

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1898.

**TRANSPORT** Advertisers will please bear in mind that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper until first being paid for in advance. This rule will be strictly carried out, without respect to persons.

No name for either the Daily or Weekly Journal, will hereafter be entered on our list without payment being made in advance, and the paper will in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires.

Oct. 29, 1897.

The *Warrenton News* thinks we have mixed too much acid in some of our recent compositions on the subject of the personal contest for the Charlotte nomination—perhaps we have, but if so, it has been inadvertently, as the *News* says. We are, we really think, generally good natured and not devoid of courtesy towards our editorial brethren, even of the opposition, much less towards those of our own political household. We may, at times be pushed into acerbity by what appear to be attacks upon our motives, never by dissent from our course or our opinions; in one case we would be right in feeling hurt, in the other case we would be wrong. If we did not wish our Democratic contemporaries to squabble about men, and some of them were determined to go it—why, in Heaven's name, let them go it, but let us alone or at least not attribute to us all sorts of enormities, because, feeling no vocation for squabbling ourselves, and doubting if policy by others, we ventured to express opinions in accordance with our feelings and convictions. Let our contemporaries feel assured that we will neither struggle for the last word, nor be the last to drop all excitations and forget the occasions of them.

A correspondent of the *Winston Sentinel* charges Judge Ellis with being, or having been, a distributionist; a correspondent of another paper says that some years ago he wrote a letter to E. Cantwell, Esq., taking distribution grounds. Mr. Cantwell says that great injustice is done Judge Ellis by the assertion made about any letter written to him, Mr. Cantwell. It is said that Mr. Dancy, of Edgecombe, has a letter from Judge Ellis, but does not publish it—that Mr. Dancy is a distributionist and keeps back the Judge's letter, which no doubt favors his sentiments in that respect. Now Mr. Dancy was not a distributionist in November last, for we talked with him then and know what he said.

We presume that all the letters written to Mr. Dancy will be before the Charlotte Convention.

Again, the attempt is made to prejudice Judge Ellis with Mr. Clingman's friends, by saying that the Judge might have elected Mr. Clingman Senator in 1848. The thing is not so. The Democrats had not at any time a majority in the Legislature of 1848. If they had, it would have been their duty to have elected an avowed Democrat, which Mr. Clingman was not at that time.

In this endeavoring to do justice to Judge Ellis, we do no injustice to Mr. Holden or anybody else.

Mr. Holden's political position has not been assailed, neither has that of any other prominent gentleman, save Judge Ellis.

## Judge Person.

It will be seen by a letter published in today's *Journal*, that Judge Person respectfully declines being considered a candidate for the nomination of the Democratic Convention for Governor. This determination upon his part had been arrived at long before its public announcement, and communicated freely in private conversation. The Judge is not a man who acts hastily or without reflection, and however much many attached friends in different parts of the State might have desired to support him, or may now regret to know that the opportunity of doing so will not be afforded them, none will doubt that the Judge has acted from high and honorable motives, and after proper consideration of what is due to his party and to himself. We need hardly add that the determination thus publicly made known is no news to Judge Person's friends here or elsewhere, we presume.

The field narrows down, and as it does so the necessity for the avoidance of crimination, and for the cultivation of kind and conciliatory feelings becomes more and more urgent.

## Murder by a Negro.

Late last night a most atrocious murder was committed on Topsail Sound, in this county, by a negro fellow named Peter, belonging to Owen Holmes, Esq. It seems that Peter had been runaway from Mr. Holmes' plantation, and Mr. Charles H. Nixon, Mr. Holmes' overseer, went in pursuit of him, and had succeeded in coming up with the fugitive, when the negro turned round upon him and shot him through with a pistol.

Naturally, a strong feeling has been excited in the community by this shocking affair, increased by the general estimation in which Mr. Nixon was held as a clever man and a good citizen. By this time, we believe Sheriff Hall has started with a posse, determined to effect the capture of the desperado, who will be taken dead or alive. Although the impulse to take swift vengeance on the murderer is almost irresistible, yet trust that the law may be suffered to take its course, and thus, we think, the example will be made more impressive, and the sanctity of the law remain inviolate.

Of the particulars of the affair—whether Mr. Nixon died immediately, or if he survived, how long he did survive, we are uninformed.

We look for the particulars this evening, and will perhaps be able to lay them fully before the public in to-morrow's issue.

P. S.—We understand that Mr. Holmes was along with Mr. Nixon. The negro fired once and missed Mr. N. Mr. Holmes presented his gun at the negro, but it snapped, and the second fire was the negro's pistol killed Mr. Nixon.—*Daily Journal*, 19th inst.

## In Jail.

We stated yesterday, that Sheriff Hall had started with a posse to seek for and capture the negro man "Peter," charged with the murder of Mr. C. H. Nixon, on the night before last.

The Sheriff and posse proceeded to the scene of the occurrence with the view of scouring the woods in all directions, but their search was unsuccessful, save in discovering tracks believed to be his. These tracks could be traced to the Plank Road, but there they were lost, as no tracks can remain there. The conclusion was that in all probability, the negro was making his way into town. Leaving the posse down at Topsail, the Sheriff started immediately for town, not seeing anything of the boy. Men were placed at the various roads leading into Wilmington, the Sheriff himself being at the plank road bridge, just outside of town limits. About 8 o'clock at night, a stealthy step was heard. The form of a man came into view in the dim light, the Sheriff rushed out from concealment and seized him, asking him quickly for his name. "Peter, sir," said the man, who, indeed, the identical Peter. Mr. Ward, the Jailor, who was with the Sheriff, had his gun ready, but there was no need for it—Peter had no time to make resistance. Mr. W. asked him if he killed Mr. Nixon, and he said he didn't know—he shot to kill. Peter was conveyed quickly to jail and lodged there before anybody knew of it. Had he been captured under other circumstances, or by other parties than the officers of the law, a more summary disposal of him might have been expected, from the state of public feeling. There would appear now to be no chance of his escape. The fellow was armed with a very handsome "Colt."—*Daily Journal*, 20th inst.

**SENATOR REID.**—The Richmond correspondent of the *Sentinel Express*, under date of the 17th instant, says that Senator Reid, of North Carolina, is still sojourning at the Exchange. His health is slowly improving, though he is still quite feeble. He rode out yesterday, and his friends entertain the hope that he will soon be able to proceed to Washington.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders in the Fayetteville and Western Railroad Company was held at Fayetteville, on Monday and Tuesday last week. By the Treasurer's statement it appears that the whole amount subscribed to the capital stock of the Company is \$341,232 19, as follows: Town of Fayetteville, 100,000; County of Cumberland, \$100,000; Individuals, \$141,232 19, making \$341,232 19, as stated above, to which add for work already done and work now under contract, payable in stock, \$18,531 92, and the total capital on completion of the present contracts will be \$359,764 11.

[The Report states the purchase of 1,000 tons of iron, part of which has arrived at Wilmington; the resources and liabilities of the Company; the amount of work done, and to be done, &c. The graduation and bridging of the whole 43 miles will cost \$314,323 56; the iron and other items, \$227,403. Total cost of roadway, \$614,436 56. To which add for rolling stock, an amount greater or less, according to the business of the road.]

The above item in brackets we find in both the Fayetteville papers. The resources and liabilities of the Company, and the amount of work done, were the first things we looked for, and without some such statement the most important part of the report is wholly omitted. The former officers of the Company were unanimously re-elected.

The Baltimore "Financial Reporter," an excellent Southern work, by the bye, in reference to Banks, coins, counterfeits, &c., in an off-hand sketch of a trip from Baltimore to Charleston, describes sundry scenes on the route, and by the W. & W. R. R. he comes to Wilmington, and says:

"Wilmington is a city that you ultimately arrive at on this road, and that in about as quick time as you can go. A fine city it is, too, with a fast set of Doctors and lawyers. I visited the Commercial Reading Rooms while there. It is devoted principally to discussion. As W. T. Walters, whose advertisement may be found in this journal, says largely down that way, the subject of discussion may be inferred."

Now, this has induced us to make some enquiries about our "Commercial Reading Rooms," of which we have never before heard. It is true, we have what are called "Commercial Buildings," but we have yet to learn they are occupied for commercial purposes, or to discussion. A friend at our elbow hints that we don't take—perhaps we don't—and calls our attention to the advertisement of "Walters," which we find for certain brands of "Whiskey." The writer, no doubt, found his way to the *Reading rooms*, *up stairs*, of which he speaks, and "discusses" with no little gusto, some questions relative to the chemical properties of corn, rice, and other ingredients, and left the jumbo "highly excited."

This leads us to enquire what has become of our "Mercantile Library Association?" Money was raised, some time since, to put it in successful operation, a society was formed, officers appointed, &c., but what has become of the Institution? Can anybody tell?

**SPRING AND POTATOES.**—At last, they say. Spring has opened and verdancy is about the order of the day. Last Spring we were verdant. We attempted horticulture—we labored valiantly in the field, and virtue was its own reward, for duce another reward it had.

We bought planting potatoes, both red and white—we prepared the ground—we manured it—we plied the shovel and the hoe, and in due time the potato plants made their appearance above ground and grew luxuriantly. A dry, a very dry, a contumeliously dry, hot spell came. The potatoes stopped growing. A wet, a gloriously wet spell came, and the potatoes started growing again, and in a peculiar and unprecedented manner. The little young "taters" that had been formed, commenced growing on their own look. The whole ground was covered with what, so far as any useful purpose was concerned, amounted simply to weeds, and "many red" potatoes worthy of the name rewarded our self-sacrificing exertions. If any gentleman feels ambitious of winning a premium for potato culture, he need not fear our competition. We go for Southern agriculture, but we would sooner buy potatoes from the bluest of blue-nosed abolitionists in Maine, than try on the experiment of raising them ourselves.—We go in for corn and collards and other "truck."

It is a remarkable fact that six of the Senators in favor of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, are detained from their seats by sickness. They are Messrs. Reid, Henderson, Thompson, Fitzpatrick, Davis and Bates, representing North Carolina, Texas, Mississippi, Missouri, Alabama and New Jersey.

Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, made an earnest speech in the Senate on Wednesday, against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution. In the House, we see that Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, has introduced a sort of humble-jumble affair, which he calls a bill for the admission of Kansas. It is nothing but an expedient to embarrass the administration, and give the Southern Know Nothings a chance to oppose the Kansas bill, and shirk the condemnation awaiting those who openly act with the Republicans. It won't do.

We have from Mr. J. H. Rothwell, General Agent for the sale of Periodicals, two neatly bound volumes, bearing the following titles:—*Hand-Books for Home Improvement*, comprising *How to Write*, *How to Behave*, *How to Talk*, *How to do Business*, complete in one volume; and *A Manual of Business and Guide to Success*.

These books are published by Fowler & Wells, 308 Broadway. After a casual examination, we feel inclined to believe that they will be found useful and indeed valuable books—their contents appear to be plain and practical, adapted to the business of every-day life.

**INQUEST.**—On Friday last, the 19th inst., Coroner R. J. Jones proceeded with a jury to the scene of the murder of Mr. C. H. Nixon, and held an inquest over the body of the deceased. After a careful examination and hearing of all the evidence, the Jury arrived at the conclusion that Mr. Nixon came to his death by a shot from a pistol in the hands of Peter, a runaway slave, belonging to Mr. Owen Holmes. Peter has been committed to jail, and now awaits his trial in pursuance of the warrant of the Coroner.

We noticed yesterday evening in Mr. C. D. Myers' store window, a beautiful silver pitcher, presented by the Members of the Wilmington Light Infantry to Wm. L. DeRosset, late Captain of the Company. It was manufactured by Ball, Black & Co., of New York, and is a present worth giving and receiving. It is quite creditable to all concerned.—*Daily Journal*, 19th inst.

See Mr. Baldwin's advertisement in another column. We can say this—he is a thorough business man—his work is always done *when promised* and as promised, and everything turned out from his establishment is good. When good articles can be got at home, made at home, by men in our midst, we think they ought to be so got, other things being equal or nearly so.

**QUEER.**—It is a little strange that the great body of the Southern Senators and Representatives should know nothing about the real interests and feelings of the South, and still more strange that it should be left for ten or fifteen recalcitrant Democrats from the North, and less than a corporal's guard of factions Know-Nothings from the South, in combination with the Black Republicans, to save the honor and the interests of the Southern States!

The Wilmington Light Infantry were out yesterday afternoon for parade, under command of Lieut. Erambert. The worthy Lieut. put "the boys" through a course of sprouts, in the way of exercise. He manœuvred the company in all conceivable ways, and they stood the test without a balk. The whole thing was well done, and indicates a high state of discipline.

*Daily Journal*, 20th inst.

For the Journal.

FRANKLIN, MAISON COUNTY, N. C., March 10th, 1898.

Messrs. Editors: Your paper of the 26th ult. fell into my hands today, where, for the first time, I saw the proceedings of a "Democratic meeting" in Moore County, as copied by you from the "Carolinian." In one of the resolutions they "respectfully suggest my name to the consideration" of the Convention to be held at Charlotte, "for the office of Governor of this State." So long as any preference for me was expressed privately, I was content in the same way to make known my wishes, and delicacy forbade any other course. But now that it has assumed this public shape, I feel called upon to say publicly, that I do not desire the nomination, and to request my friends not to put my name before the Convention. This position was deliberately taken three months ago, and then announced to those who had approached me upon the subject. My private interest and aims in life do not lie in that direction, and I could not, without sacrificing both to a great degree, accept the nomination, if it were tendered. I did not come to this conclusion without hesitation, and it would be an affectation of indifference, which I do not feel, to say that it is not very desirable to be the Governor of such a State as ours, or that the office would not confer honor, of which any of her sons might be justly proud.

I am fully sensible of the honor done me by the meeting in Moore. I prize it for itself, but more, because it comes from my native county, and is voluntarily bestowed by those who were my friends when a boy, and who, since I became a man, have upon so many other occasions, manifested a sincere desire for my promotion. It would be less than manhood not to feel, and feel deeply, this additional kindness and mark of confidence. And while to those associates and friends from childhood, my gratitude may be more tender, it is none the less sincere to those elsewhere, who have expressed the wish to aid in elevating me to the highest office in the State.

Very respectfully, SAM'L J. PERSON.

Editors of the Journal.

Gentlemen: I have seen in an article in the *Goldboro' Tribune* and in the *Western Sentinel*, and I presume copied in other papers, a statement concerning a letter of Judge Ellis to me, which does that gentleman great injustice. I hasten to write you on my way home from court, and from this place, to beg you to say as much in justice to Judge Ellis, and that I will take advantage of the leisure moment I have, to make a full reply in answer to the enquiry which is instituted of me in this matter.

I am, gentlemen,

very respectfully yours, &c.,

EDWARD CANTWELL.

Goldboro', 18th March, 1898.

To the Editors of the Journal.

GENTLEMEN: The writer of the article in the *Tribune* to which I alluded in my note of the 18th ult., in one place as a "rumor" which he believes founded in truth, and in another place in the same article, as a "fact" within his belief, that "Judge Ellis was in correspondence with Mr. Cantwell in 1853, when this latter gentleman was Editor of the *Wilmington Journal*," and upon this fact or rumor, bases the assumption, that when in June of that year I announced the name of Judge Ellis, among those who were committed to the policy I then recommended to the Democratic party, I was authorized to do so, by some letter from, or "correspondence with" Judge Ellis himself.

In the controversy now going on between the friends of Mr. Holden and myself, I have never received a single business to interfere; especially as neither of them was my first choice for the office of Governor; but feeling, nevertheless, the statement above alluded to, accompanied by my silence, was calculated to injure the latter undeservedly, I felt it to be my duty to hasten to state, and did give you to understand, that it was not sustained by any facts within my knowledge or recollection.

I hasten to state, that the statement in the *Tribune* and *Journal*, and in the *Wilmington Journal*, now to say further, that in December, 1853, four months after my editorial connection with the *Free Press* ceased, and when I was about to start a new Democratic paper in the city of Raleigh, I had a conversation with a gentleman of Salisbury, named Brown, at the Mills House in Charleston, upon the subject of the admission of Kansas, and the Democratic party in this State, and the position the *Statesman* would occupy in the canvass for Governor.

In consequence of the sentiments I expressed in that conversation, Judge Ellis addressed me a private and friendly letter, and deploring the division which seemed inevitable, he earnestly urged on me, the support of the nomination of the party for Governor, although the choice of the Convention was not yet made, and he urged me to give my course on the public land question, and he gave several reasons why he supposed I could do so with propriety, stating, at the same time, and very emphatically, that the condition of his private affairs at that time, would not permit him to be a candidate.

Towards the close of the letter, Judge Ellis alluded to a conversation he had had upon the subject at Wilmington, and referred to the position in which I had assigned and classed him a few months before the date of this letter, in consequence of my understanding of his views, as stated to me in that conversation. He informed me that my impression of his views was not correct; and that he had not thought it necessary to address me on the subject previously, but he had upon the subject, I was shortly to assume as Editor of the *Statesman*, it was due to me to say, that he "did not intend, by any remarks" he had made, to create the impression that he was in "favor of the distribution of the public land;" but that on the contrary, he "still indulged the hope, that partial" and "extraneous donations of them would be checked," and the proceeds turned into the public treasury.

This is the only "letter" and the only "correspondence" in writing or otherwise, which I have had with Mr. Ellis upon the land question. I have not seen or heard read the contents of his letter to Mr. Dancy, nor is it any part of my business at present to enquire whether he wrote such a letter or not; and if so, what he said.—The reason why I have not made this statement before is, that I have not seen the letter, and I cannot speak publicly of the contents of that letter, and circumstances did not seem to me to demand that I should seek permission to do so.

I think it allowable in me to remark again, as frequently before, in public speeches and in the first number of the *Statesman*, replying to the Editor of the *Standard*, and in reply to a variety of occasions, that I have always repudiated, and do now repudiate, and deny the charge of being a "distributionist," or of having edited "a distribution paper." I put the necessity for a demand of "the share of North Carolina," as it is called, upon the necessity of doing something to prevent distribution; thought that if North Carolina and the old States generally made this demand, it would stop distribution, and restore the public lands to the people, and the public lands, and turning their proceeds into the public treasury. To procure that coalition I removed to Raleigh, and attempted to establish the *Statesman*. The enterprise failed by no fault of mine, but from the want of means, and its own inherent impracticability; and upon its failure, never having been a distributionist, or in favor of the distribution of the public land, and in an hour's sphere did I not feel it my duty to state, in the public paper of the paper to do, and what Judge Ellis had urged me to do, aided to secure the election of Governor Briggs, nominee of the Democratic Convention.

I am, gentlemen,

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,

EDWARD CANTWELL.

Raleigh, 20th March, 1898.

THE McDONOUGH ESTATE.—The New Orleans *Picayune* publishes the decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, sustaining the decree of the lower court for partition of the property of the late McDough estate between the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore. This, we presume, closes the litigation over this large estate.

The importance of this decision will readily be estimated by those who are aware of the extent of the property; the influence its sale will have upon the growth and improvement of the city of Baltimore; the means the proceeds will give both the Crescent and the Monumental City for most valuable and necessary works that may contribute to wealth, business and progress. The property, passing into the hands of individuals, will speedily be made productive, and some portions of it become the seats of business activity. Even the annuities, we believe, will be largely benefited by this disposition of the estate.

The Bulletin in announcing the decision adds:—The judgment of the lower court, relative to the interest of the Colonization Society and the Society for the Relief of Destitute Orphans has been confirmed.

CHANGE IN DIRECTORY.—We learn that Mr. George R. French has been elected one of the directors of the Bank of Wilmington, in place of Mr. Henry P. Russell, who has removed to Charleston, S. C.

**BUILDING.**—An unusual stagnation prevails this spring among builders and architects. Almost nothing is doing, and very little is contemplated. One of our principal architects, who had last year six or seven assistants, now has but one, and is making plans and estimates for a new building, but a great deal of time is being lost in the way of delay. It is quite rare to see twelve or fifteen which were under way a year ago.

[N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

The Condition of Mexico.

The downfall of Comonfort seems only to have increased the anarchy and confusion in which Mexico had been involved. By advices from the City of Mexico to the 6th of February, we learn that the whole country is overrun by bandits and assassins, that Indian outrages are as frequent as ever, and that the forces of the Puros and Conservadores are marching and countermarching, with the expectation of speedily measuring their strength in battle. The character of the people, however, is a guarantee that this final resort of belligerents will be delayed as long as possible. The Puros, or Constitutionalists, are said to be operating in a very singular manner, and instead of combining their forces for an attack on Mexico, to be moving them from place to place with an irresolution indicating timidity. Much anxiety is felt by their commanders to ascertain what steps the present government will take towards subduing the interior, and suspicion pervades all their actions. The greatest precaution is taken to prevent the possibility of the troops being tampered with, and any little commotion in the cities is treated at once as a sign of a pronunciamento. Hence, although it is possible that there may be fighting in the neighborhood of Mexico, the leaders of the Puro party will be likely to carry their resistance only to the point of securing their own personal safety. That effected, they may, perhaps, throw down their arms, and proceed to their homes. The forces of the government destined to operate against the Constitutionalists in the interior are thus estimated:

Section Mejico	800
Brigade Miramon	1,500
Brigade Osorio	1,500
Brigade Manero	1,000
Brigade Blancarte	1,000
Total	5,800

The forces of the Constitutionalists that are posted between Mexico and Vera Cruz are thus estimated:

Forces of Alatriste	1,500
Forces of Vera Cruz	400
Forces of Trejo	900
Forces of Negrete	900
Total	3,200

The new government has issued a long manifesto, abounding in grandiloquence, and declaring that "truth and justice" are the basis on which it will act, and that it is resigned to the will of divine Providence. A decree of the 28th ult. restores to office all who were removed for no other cause than refusing to take the oath of fealty to the Constitution of 1857. Another establishes the Supreme Court, as it existed in 1855. The judicial and military forces are re-established by another. The disposal of church property under the laws enacted during Comonfort's administration is declared null by others.—N. Y. Post.

**AMERICANS IN PARIS.**—The Paris correspondent of the New York Times, in his letter of February 8, says:—Madame Pili, the superb creole of New Orleans, has already given two grand soirees this winter, composed of the best society of the aristocratic world of Paris. At the last soiree this charming American lady, who has so rapidly conquered her position in the first rank of Parisian society, had in her parlors such representation of the aristocracy of the United States as the Countess Lemaitre, and Madame de Brigue. Such names as these suffice to give a *cachet* to any soiree in which they may be met. On the 22d of this month, Washington's birthday, Mr. Mason will give at the hotel of the Legation, a large ball, which will include the diplomatic corps and other nobilities of the political world. The marriage of Miss Ridgway, of Philadelphia, to the Count de Fauriol, is to be celebrated on the 24th, and will be largely fêted in the aristocratic world. The ceremony does not take place till after Lent. The marriage portion of this young lady is said to be an annual income of sixty thousand francs, with incalculable hopes in the future.

**POSTMASTER GENERAL BROWN AND HIS DEPARTMENT.**—We are aware that the highest compliment, if we may so speak, which can be rendered to a public officer, is to be found in the absence of all complaints against himself or those under his charge. If this be true, the able and efficient head of the federal Post Office, in discharging the onerous duties of his Department with singular energy, fidelity and ability. Such, indeed, is the case. The country has, however, a guarantee in the high qualities of Gov. Brown that nothing would be wanting on his part to put the affairs of his office in the best possible condition, and to assure to all the people the most perfect facilities of mail communication.

**AN ENORMOUS OPPOSITION.**—The *Warrenton (Va.)* Whig says: One day last week, Messrs. Jas. Bayly, Wm. Childs and Peter Read living near the rail road junction in this county, captured an Opposum that weighed 27 pounds. When the animal was discovered he immediately made battle and a long contest ensued, which finally ended in the capture of his possessor. The Opposum is hard to beat at anything, but in the hog and possum line, she is a whole team.

In one of Lemaitre's pieces the "cue" required that he should enter bearing the dead body of a young brother in his arms. The supernumerary charged with this part played so well the dead man the public interrupted Frederick Lemaitre's soliloquy with a hearty applause. Lemaitre was excessively angry, and while speaking blew the nose of the dead man, who did not budge. Lemaitre then, pretending to smile, the inventor of the piece, plucked a handful of hair from the poor supernumerary's head; he did not move. At last, Lemaitre suddenly opened his arms that he might dry the fast flowing tears in his eyes; the poor supernumerary fell on his head, which made the stage floor echo with the loud rap; he lay as he fell without moving. Lemaitre could not properly be said to have been successful in his attempt to humiliate the supernumerary. Lemaitre's anger knew no bounds, and he swore that the poor supernumerary would not be applauded the next evening. When he brought in his dead brother the second time, he began tickling his ribs when he entered the stage; the supernumerary tried to look "dead," but a broad grin soon stole over his face, and he was hissed most vehemently.

**CURIOUS USE FOR CRIMINALS.**—The crime column of a Parisian Journal contains the following:—The gigantic criminal petticoats, which are still in fashion here, it is known, to have been several times employed to defend the necks of the guillotine. A few days ago the octroi men, struck by the idea of a woman and daughter, named Peguillon, had them searched by a female; and it turned out that under one crinoline not fewer than twelve partridges, and under the other several hare- and three rabbits were secured. Madame Peguillon was on Saturday for this fraud fined by the Tribunal of Correctional Police of Toulouse. Her daughter, being under age, was not prosecuted.

**An Ingenious North Carolinian.**

Among the thousands who now through the Federal Metropolis of the United States, is a Mr. Uteley or Uteley, of North Carolina, who knows the inventor of several original designs for cheapening and facilitating labor. He is seeking a patent for a bread-loading cannon upon a new plan, by which as many as twenty-five or more charges can be fired continuously in a single minute, with perfect ease, certainty and safety. He obtained one day last week, as we learn from a correspondent of the Richmond *Whig*, a patent for an improved plough, in which the wheel, the turning and cutting ploughs are all combined, so that the plough can be worked by a single man, and is also adapted for use in the field. The combined plough is exceedingly simple in structure, and is said to work admirably. Mr. U. is also engaged in perfecting an invention by which mere weight is substituted in place of costly horse, steam or water power. Should this last scheme succeed, it is destined to produce a great sensation in the industrial and mechanic world, and to realize an immense fortune for the inventor. It is gratifying to know that Southern inventive genius is at last beginning to compete successfully with that of the North.

**Petersburg Express.**

Sheriden bought a large quantity of wine of his merchant.

"I will owe you the amount," he said when the bill was presented, "if it is agreeable to you."

"Oh certainly, certainly, Mr. Sheriden, as long as you choose, sir."

Sometime elapsed; the creditor grew impatient and threatened his debtor with a writ.

"Why how the devil can I pay you, sir," said Richard Brimsley, "and keep to our agreement?" "I was understood that I should owe you, and how can I possibly owe you if I pay the money?"

**TAKING THE RESPONSIBILITY.**—We like the position taken by Senator Greer, that minorities have rights and majorities have responsibilities. That is the way to say it. The little squad of fractious demagogues in the Senate, Wilson, Hale, and Douglas, have been endeavoring to keep alive the expiring embers of discord for the furtherance of their own selfish and mischievous objects. We are glad that the majority in the Senate are determined to settle this ridiculous and unprofitable agitation, and allow the great business of the session to receive its due attention. It is quite time that we were sick of the silly brawl.—*Phil. Eve. Argus*.

Two Days Later from Europe—Arrival of the Arabia.

New York, March 20.—The mail steamer Arabia, arrived, with Liverpool dates of the 6th inst.

We can glean but little news of importance from our English journals, their columns being confined almost exclusively to matters of strictly local interest.

The London papers state that at the special Parliamentary elections, the members of the new Derby Cabinet were being returned without opposition.

The Italian Constitutional party were holding a conference in London, the object of which is to initiate an agitation in favor of a confederation of the Italian States.

Another conspiracy, with extensive ramifications, has been detected in France, in consequence of which numerous arrests are being made throughout the empire. The conspirators already condemned have not yet been executed.

General Changarnier has refused to return to France until she possesses laws for the full protection of the dignity and safety of her citizens.

The French Bourgeois was depressed.

A definite settlement of the Danish Ministerial crisis has been effected—the Cabinet having withdrawn their resignations.

An earthquake has laid Corinth in ruins. Thirty lives were lost.

A destructive fire had occurred at Constantinople, destroying three hundred houses.

## From Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, March 18.—Later advices from Mexico report that the forces of the Zolago faction were advancing to seize Minutilla, which was held by Governor Saenz, a constitutionalist. The schooner Major Barbour, with thirteen officers, under the command of ex-President Salas, had arrived at Minutilla, but were not allowed to land. The vessel was consequently forced to return, and is now in the river coming up to this city. The Salas party intended to pronounce in favor of the recall of ex-President Santa Anna. It is reported that the inhabitants of that portion of Mexico generally favor the cause of Santa Anna.

**From New Mexico—Supplies for the Army—The**

St. Louis, March 16.—The New Mexican mail of the 15th ult., has arrived.

Capt. Marcy would leave about the 1st March for Camp Scott, taking flour, salt, corn and animals. As he will also take with him a number of wagons, he intends to return by the same route. The route is a northerly route than previously traveled. He is reported to have said that supplies can be furnished to Camp Scott much easier and quicker from New Mexico than elsewhere.

The Legislature of New Mexico passed resolutions complimentary to the officers of the army, and recommending several promotions in the event of an increase of the army.

The Santa Fe Gazette says that